

WEATHER:

Partly cloudy and colder Monday; Tuesday fair.

The News and Observer

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TEN PAGES TODAY

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1919.

TEN PAGES TODAY

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

SIX WITNESSES FAIL TO IMPLICATE ANY OF LYNCHING PARTY

Coroner Johnson and Solicitor Norris Start Investigation of Saturday Night Tragedy in Franklinton

NEGRO KILLED WHITE MAN AFTER FORMER WAS ARRESTED BY OFFICER

Victim of Mob Followed Mr. Brown From Theatre and Altercation Occurred in Middle of Street; Chief of Police Winston Tried to Prevent Bodily Harm But Green Was Too Quick For Them; Immense Crowd Attends Funeral of Dead White Man From Pope's Chapel; Other Crowds Throng Thicket Where Green Was Hung Up

(Special to The News and Observer.) Franklinton, Dec. 28.—Coroner A. F. Johnson and Solicitor H. E. Norris this afternoon began the investigation of the lynching last night near this town of Powell Green, a negro who shot and instantly killed R. M. Brown. The examination of six witnesses, including Mayor Ford, however, has not revealed the identity of any one implicated in the display of mob spirit that caused Green's death.

The coroner, after selecting his jury, began an inquest in Mayor Ford's office, following a visit to the scene of the lynching. The jury and officials viewed the negro's body before Sheriff Kearney cut the rope that held the body suspended to the limb of the tree. Sheriff Winston removed his handcuffs before the rope was cut.

The coroner's jury is composed of R. E. Taylor, C. C. Hudson, S. C. Foster, W. J. Cooper, J. S. Howell and R. L. Peoples.

Shot While in Custody. Green shot and killed Brown while he was in custody of Policeman Johnson, who was in charge of the negro when he fired the shot that killed the moving picture theatre proprietor, according to evidence given to the coroner's jury this afternoon. The negro followed Mr. Brown from the theatre and an altercation occurred in the middle of the street. Chief Winston and the policeman reached the two men and tried to restore order. The policeman grabbed Green by the left arm and neck. The negro, with his right hand free, whipped out his pistol and fired across the policeman's chest at Mr. Brown, who fell with a bullet in his left breast.

Chief Winston testified that he then wrenched the pistol from Green's hand only after the negro had attempted to shoot the policeman. The chief was in charge of the prisoner and started on the trip to Raleigh upon instructions from Sheriff Kearney at Louisburg.

Crowd Blocked Road. "I had gone about a mile from the town when automobiles blocked the road at the crossing in front of Mr. Williams' home," he testified. Some unknown man, he stated, then stepped on the running board of the car and demanded the negro. Others quickly followed and the six officers in charge of Green soon found themselves powerless.

Chief Winston also told of being roughly treated and exhibited his arms to the jury but no marks of violence were visible. In reply to the question, he told Solicitor Norris that all the men in the crowd were fully masked and that he was unable to recognize one man either by face or voice.

Mayor Not Interested. Mayor Ford was also questioned by Solicitor Norris but showed little interest in the proceedings other than to state that the mob was angry and meant business when the men gathered around the jail. He asked to be released from the coroner's inquest because of sickness in his family.

Other witnesses included Mr. Williams, near whose home the negro was taken from the officers, and two Speed brothers who were deputized to help carry Green to Raleigh. They told about the blocking of the road and the crowd taking the prisoner from them.

Resume Hearing. The coroner's inquest will be resumed Tuesday morning in Louisburg when Solicitor Norris will examine other witnesses and give friends of the lynched negro a chance to present evidence if they wish.

Crowds Flock To Scene. All day today crowds have been flocking out to a little pine thicket about one and one-half miles from here to look upon the gruesome sight of Powell Green hanging by his neck to a pine sapling where he was strung up by a body of men last night after he had murdered in cold blood Mr. R. M. Brown, proprietor of the Globe Theatre of this place. The tree to which he was hanged was a small one, scarcely able to hold up the weight of its load. There is no doubt but that he was dead when hung up. He was tied to the rear of an automobile while he was alive and dragged fully one-half mile. His clothing was torn and otherwise showed the signs of rough treatment by the infuriated mob. The only expression heard from the crowd that gathered there was that he had been rightly dealt with, and there was no words of sympathy for him. The negro was a young fellow about 23 years old, and had recently been discharged from the army. He was undoubtedly a bad negro. It seems that he was disposed to think well of himself, and was self-assertive, and resented anything that seemed to reflect on him or his conduct.

Offered No Offense. The evidence of eye witnesses is that

USE POWER OF STATE TO APPREHEND LYNCHERS

All the power of the State will be exerted to apprehend the lynchers of Powell Green and to make them suffer the full penalty of the law, declared Governor T. W. Bickett yesterday, maintaining that the act of the mob constituted an assault upon the "very citadel of our civilization."

"The whole State is shocked and humiliated by this horrible outrage on our laws," said the Governor. "Such deeds put to open shame our boasted white civilization and make the name of Southern chivalry a byword and a reproach. It is true that the crime committed by the negro was an atrocious one, for he shot down without cause and without provocation one of the best citizens of Franklinton. This naturally aroused great indignation but it affords no semblance of excuse for a mob taking the law into its own hands.

"The negro, above all others, is entitled to the protection of the law. He has no voice in the making of the law. He has no hand in its execution. All the power and all the processes of the law are in the hands of white men. And yet this mob arrogantly denied to a helpless negro prisoner the right to stand before a white judge and a white jury and receive a white man's justice. The sad truth is that the men who did this negro to death gave way to the same barbarous and brutal passions that made the negro shoot down his victim without cause.

The members of that mob crucified the elementary principles of justice for which white men have fought and bled and died through a thousand years. They have assaulted the very citadel of our civilization and all the power of the State will be exerted to apprehend them and make them suffer the full penalty of the law."

OFFICER KILLED IN DUBLIN AFFRAY

Believed That Attack Planned In Vice Regal Lodge Near Irish Capital

EIGHT MEN IN PARTY WHICH MADE ATTACK

After Hearing Shots Inmates of Lodge Make Search For Intruders, Which Results In Sharp Exchange of Shots and Lieutenant Boast Falls; Civilian Also Meets Death

Dublin, Dec. 28.—(By The Associated Press.)—An officer of the guard and one member of a band of intruders were killed early this morning in a shooting affray in Phoenix Park a short distance from the Vice Regal Lodge. In some quarters the belief was expressed that an attack was in preparation against the lodge.

About eight men are believed to have made up the band of interlopers. Four arrests were made. At 1:30 o'clock this morning shots were heard in the neighborhood of the Vice Regal Lodge. They continued intermittently at intervals for nearly an hour in that portion of Phoenix Park between the lodge and the magazine. There apparently was no direct attack on the Vice Regal Lodge itself. The inmates of the lodge at first thought the shooting was connected with some sort of holiday revelry.

Sharp Exchange of Shots. As the firing persisted, however, a military guard, consisting of an officer and two men, turned out and searched the grounds. Finding nothing unusual there, they went through the park near the main road. While traversing the center of the park they engaged in a sharp exchange of firing with the intruders and Lieutenant Boast, who was leading his men, fell, shot through the head.

One of the attacking party also was killed. He was a civilian about 40 years of age. According to some reports he was wearing portions of a soldier's uniform. No weapon was found on or near his body, and up to the present the man's identity has not been ascertained. Pools of blood were found on the scene which is about half a mile from the lodge. After the shooting the intruders fled in the darkness. The four men arrested were not taken into custody near the scene of the shooting, but were apprehended as they were leaving the park about two hours later. They denied having had any connection with the affray, and it is reported that no incriminating evidence was found on them.

Machine Gun Used. After the shooting the military brought a machine gun to the scene. This was fired in the direction in which it was supposed the men had taken flight. Nobody was hit by the bullets. The bodies of the two dead men were taken to the George V. Hospital, where an inquest will be held tomorrow.

DR. VERMILYE HAS WIFE LIVING WITH ONE OF CHILDREN

Southern Physician, Who Fails To Appear For Wedding, Makes No Comment

LIVED WITH HIS WIFE UNTIL SIX MONTHS AGO

Married Twenty-five Years Ago, Says Wife of Son, and They Lived Together Until He Entered Service of Shipping Board; Miss Keeney Leaves Hospital

New York, Dec. 28.—Dr. William Grey Vermilye, who failed to appear Christmas day to marry Miss Ruth M. Keeney, of Brooklyn, wife of a son of Mrs. Vermilye, at Monson, Mass., and is now a patient in the Cumberland street hospital, refused to make any comment tonight when informed that his wife had been located in Harrisburg, Pa., where she is living with her daughter.

Information that Dr. Vermilye had a wife with whom he had been living up to the time the physician gave up private practice to take a position with the United States Shipping Board in the South was given by Mrs. P. E. Zindell, of Brooklyn, wife of a son of Mrs. Vermilye by her previous marriage. She said that Dr. Vermilye and his wife had lived in Brooklyn, but Mrs. Vermilye had gone to Harrisburg six months ago to visit her daughter and was still there.

Miss Keeney, who has also been a patient in the hospital since last night, when she fainted and became hysterical because Dr. Vermilye refused to see her or explain his failure to appear for the wedding left the institution today. She and her father again attempted to interview Dr. Vermilye before leaving the hospital but he refused to see them.

When hospital officials who say the physician is there to undergo a slight operation, informed newspaper men that he would see no one except relatives, they sent Dr. Vermilye the following note: "Your wife, said to be located in Harrisburg, Pa., has made charges which perhaps you would be glad to clear up. Will you please make a definite statement and clear up the whole matter."

Has Nothing To Say. Dr. Vermilye's reply, which was written on the back of the note, was: "I have nothing to say."

Then Mrs. Zindell, who lives at the Vermilye home on Pacific street, was asked if it is true that the physician has a wife, she said:

"It is. Her name is Mrs. William Grey Vermilye, and she is at present staying with a daughter at Harrisburg, Pa. "Has Dr. Vermilye and his wife lived here with you?" "Yes," she responded. "Mrs. Vermilye left this house about five months ago because her husband was in the service." "Have you ever heard of Dr. Vermilye or his wife getting a divorce?" "No, so far as I know they are still married."

Mrs. Zindell said she did not know Miss Keeney but "heard she is a well educated girl."

Married Twenty-five Years. When questioned further as to whether there was any doubt as to the woman in Harrisburg being Dr. Vermilye's wife, Mrs. Zindell replied: "I have no doubt at all but that she is his wife."

She said that Dr. Vermilye and Mrs. Vermilye had been married about 25 years. Mrs. Vermilye, it was learned tonight is the second wife of the physician, his first wife having died.

CATTLE GROWERS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT FOR AID

Present Their Request Through McAdoo To Upset Compromise With Meat Packers

Washington, Dec. 28.—Members of twelve Western cattle growers associations have appealed to President Wilson through former Secretary McAdoo, to upturn the arrangements made by Attorney General Palmer to compromise the government's anti-trust proceedings against the meat packers. John Miller, of Fort Stockton, Tex., president of the Panhandle Cattle Association announced here today.

The growers, Mr. Miller said, submitted to the President through McAdoo a series of charges to the effect that the compromise does not give them any redress for their chief grievance, which they allege, is the control of stockyard markets by the packers to the disadvantage of the producers. They ask that the prosecutions be taken out of the hands of the attorney general and that new suits be brought with Francis J. Honey, of San Francisco former attorney for the Federal Trade Commission as a special prosecutor. According to Miller, the matter was laid before the President last week. "We adopted the unusual course of getting the matter before President Wilson," Mr. Miller said, "because we thought it unwise to put our evidence at the disposal of the Attorney General, in view of his attitude as demonstrated by the settlement with the packers." Mr. Miller said that in addition to several Texas cattle associations, similar organizations in Colorado, Oklahoma, and adjoining States had joined in the presentation. Conferences with McAdoo upon the subject were made by the growers' representatives in New York last week and the matter was brought to Washington.

MEXICAN CLAIMS REGARDING DEATH OF EMPLOYEE DENIED

Oil Company Says Account of Killing of James Wallace By Mexico Incorrect

SENDS STATEMENT ABOUT KILLING TO DEPARTMENT

No Occasion For Shooting of American, Company Declares; Deny That Wallace Was Intoxicated and Say It Was Impossible For Him To Have Assaulted Soldier

Washington, Dec. 28.—Claims of the Mexican government, as recently presented to the American embassy in Mexico City, that the killing near Tampico late in November of James Wallace, an American citizen, resulted from his failure to heed the warning of a Mexican sentry, are denied in an account of the incident which reached Washington today from the Aguila company, of which Wallace was an employe.

The killing of Wallace caused the State Department to make an urgent inquiry of the Mexican government as to the circumstances. The Mexican foreign office in its reply charged that Wallace, while intoxicated, passed a sentry stationed at what was characterized as a "dangerous spot," and failing to halt, was shot and killed.

Company's Statement. The Aguila company's report, which was presented at a meeting in Tampico of oil company managers and which is the first detailed account of the American's death to reach Washington, says: "On the morning of the 26th of November Mr. James Wallace, employed by us as foreman of our earthen reservoirs at Potrero Del Llano, was riding from the office down to the tank farm, a distance of about 250 metres. On the road was an outpost of four government soldiers with a machine gun. As far as we have been able to ascertain Wallace's horse reared while passing this outpost and kicked the machine gun, whereupon one of the soldiers shot Wallace, killing him instantly. None of our men actually saw what happened. Some of them had been talking to Wallace a minute or two before, and hearing the shot they ran out of the office and found Wallace lying on the ground dead."

The soldiers have the explanation that Wallace insisted on passing between the machine gun and a sentry, that his horse refused to go forward for which reason one of the soldiers beat it several times with the butt of his rifle, and that Wallace then threw his horse over on the soldiers nearly upsetting the machine gun. They also claim Wallace hit the soldier with an axe-handle he was carrying and furthermore made the statement that Wallace was intoxicated. These statements are not substantiated by facts. Apart from the circumstances that we have never known Wallace to be intoxicated during the ten months he was employed by us, and that it is in any case very unlikely a man would be under the influence of liquor when going to his work at 8 o'clock in the morning. We know positively that Wallace was absolutely sober as several of our men were talking with him a few minutes before he was killed.

No Assault Possible. "As regards Wallace having assaulted the soldier with an axe handle the lack of foundation for this statement is proved by the fact that the axe handle which he was carrying down to the tank farm was still found strapped to the saddle when the horse Wallace had been riding was brought back to the corral. Furthermore, it is extremely unlikely, to say the least, that a man armed with only a stick should attack four soldiers with rifles and a machine gun. Another circumstance which proves the soldier who killed Wallace did not act in self-defense, is that the nature of the wound, according to medical evidence shows beyond any possibility of doubt that Wallace was shot from behind."

Informer Shot To Death. Cleveland, O., Dec. 28.—Joseph Massaciano, 23 years old, a police informer, who had helped detectives in two recent murder cases, was shot to death while attending a party at the home of Bianca Strizza today. The police learned of the murder when according to Lieut. Fred Schlegel, Strizza rushed into the station and shouted he killed a man. Strizza was held on a charge of murder.

ARREST FIVE MEN IN NEW YORK FOR SELLING ALCOHOL

New York, Dec. 28.—Federal agents late tonight arrested five men whom they claimed to be the heads of an organized band which has been responsible for the recent widespread sale of wood alcohol concoctions through five States. One of the men arrested was described by the government agents as "the king pin of the ring." Two of the men in custody were described as New York business men.

For ten days, since the first fatalities were reported from wood alcohol poisoning, Col. Daniel L. Porter, supervising revenue agent for New York, and R. E. Dobbe, special federal agent, have been working on the theory that the poison which has caused scores of deaths throughout New England and New York originated in this city. The arrests tonight were made in widely separated parts of the city.

WOOD ALCOHOL CLAIMS VICTIM IN PENNSYLVANIA

Easton, Pa., Dec. 28.—"Whiskey" containing wood alcohol claimed another victim here tonight when a local shoe merchant died in a hospital shortly after being admitted, totally blind. The police arrested a former policeman and his wife in connection with the case. Within two weeks three deaths have occurred here from the same cause and an Eastonian had gone to spend Christmas where he had in Battle Creek, Michigan, where he had gone to spend Christmas with relatives after drinking "whiskey" he took with him.

MEETINGS TODAY TO CONSIDER LAWS BEFORE CONGRESS

Question of Increase in Wages of Railroad Employes Also To Be Taken Up

BROTHERHOOD CHIEFS TO DECIDE THEIR ATTITUDE

Declaration of Principles in Accordance With Stand of Railway Machinists Expected Regarding Anti-Strike Provision of Cummins Bill; Shop Trades To Meet Also

Washington, Dec. 28.—Pending railroad legislation will be discussed at meetings to be held tomorrow in Washington while at a third the question of an increase in the wages of railroad employes is to be considered.

Foremost among the meetings will be the conference, called for 3 o'clock by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, at which chiefs of the ten railroad brotherhoods and heads of four affiliated trades are expected to decide on the attitude to be assumed by organized railroad workers toward the anti-strike provision of the Cummins railroad bill. None of the four brotherhood chiefs had arrived in Washington tonight and the several presidents of the other unions were reluctant as to the action to be taken at the conference.

The view was rather generally expressed, however, that the railroad workers would adopt a declaration of principles in accordance with the stand taken by the railway machinists union which has voted to strike if the more drastic labor provisions of the Cummins bill are placed on the statute books. The first meeting of the three involving phases of the railroad situation will be held at 10:30 o'clock when the members of the congressional conference committee on railroad legislation meets to iron out differences between the Cummins and Koch railroad reorganization bills as passed by the Senate and House, respectively.

Members of the committee said tonight it was not to be expected that any definite action would be taken tomorrow and certainly not on the anti-strike action of the Cummins measure which is to be postponed until after other disagreements are eliminated.

The question of an increase in the pay of shop employes, pressure for the settlement of which was postponed last fall at the suggestion of President Wilson pending the government's efforts to reduce living costs, will come up at conference which committee representing six shop trades plan to have during the day with Director General Hines. Should the appointment with the Director General conflict with the general meeting of railroad workers, it was said that the wage conference might be postponed until Tuesday.

FOUR MORE DEATH FROM DRINKING WOOD ALCOHOL

U. S. Marshal Arrests Four Men On Federal Warrants at Chicopee

Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 28.—United States Marshal Edward J. Leydon today arrested four men on Federal warrants, two charging violation of the wartime prohibition act and two illegal transportation of liquor from State to State. The arrest resulted from his investigation into the deaths of more than fifty persons in the Connecticut Valley since Christmas from drinking wood alcohol contained in a mixture sold as whiskey. Four more deaths had resulted since early this morning from alcohol poisoning, three in Holyoke and one in Chicopee, bringing the total for the Connecticut Valley, not including Hartford, to 53, divided as follows:

Chicopee 36, including two women; Holyoke 9; Springfield 4, including one woman; Greenfield 1, and Thompsonville, Conn., 2.

Those under arrest on the Federal warrants are John Nasaiszewski of Chicopee and Harry Shapiro of Springfield, truck drivers, who are charged with bringing the liquor into the valley; Adam Ostrowski and John W. Staszynski, both of Holyoke, charged with violation of the wartime prohibition act. They will be arraigned before a United States commissioner Monday morning. All were released under \$500 bonds.

Marshal Alfred Caron of the Chicopee police left this afternoon for New Haven, Conn., with warrants charging murder against four men who have been arrested in that city. The warrants were sworn out, the police say, on information given by William Baker of this town, who is held on a manslaughter charge, and Harry Shapiro of Springfield.

Although several new cases of the poisoning were reported today in the valley, the number decreased considerably over Friday and Saturday. The number increased in Holyoke, giving the impression that some liquor brought in that city may have been consumed since Friday, when the first signs of the poisoning became evident.

Dry Docks Coming Later. There are no present plans for the installation of dry docks here. This will depend upon the development of the port's shipping and the demand that may arise for facilities of this sort. A dry dock would cost within the neighborhood of a million dollars and just now there is not sufficient business here to warrant the expenditure of so much money. Officials of the Fuller corporation expect a great development in the port, and are prepared to keep pace with that development in the way of supplying facilities to take care of its

PRESIDENT CELEBRATES HIS SIXTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY AT WHITE HOUSE VERY QUIETLY

Washington, Dec. 28.—President Wilson observed his sixty-third birthday quietly today, much improved in health, surrounded by the members of his family with the exception of Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, who was unable to be present. Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre arrived from Cambridge, Mass., last night, and Miss Margaret Wilson has been at the White House since her father's illness.

The President took his usual walk about the sick room and later sat out on the South portico for more than an hour. Part of the day was spent by Mr. Wilson reading many of the hundreds of birthday greetings that came from prominent officials and friends not only in the United States but abroad.

FULLER COMPANY TO OPERATE PLANT

New York Construction Firm Takes Over Mammoth Wilmington Shipyard

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM WILL BE CARRIED OUT

Eight Freighters To Be Constructed, Three of Which Have Been Launched; Development May In Time Lead To Installation of Dry Docks at State's Chief Port

By BEN DIXON MacNEILL.

Wilmington, Dec. 28.—Midnight, December 31, will witness the formal transfer of the plant of the Carolina Ship Building Corporation, built and owned by the United States Government during the war, to the private ownership of the George A. Fuller Construction Company of New York, and the beginning of development under private management that may in time lead to the installation of dry docks and full equipment for taking care of the port's shipping. The contract transferring the property into private hands was signed in Washington a week ago yesterday.

No change in management of the shipbuilding plant here will be effected through its transfer to private hands. Lorenzo C. Dilks, who is president of the Carolina corporation, is also one of the vice-presidents of the Fuller company, and will continue as head of the local organization. Other officials will continue to serve in their several capacities, and the same effective operation of the plant.

Will Complete Contracts. Present contracts with the Emergency Fleet corporation have been retained and will be rushed to completion before the end of 1920. Originally the contract called for the construction of twelve freighters of 9,600 tons capacity, but four of these ships were cancelled when the Fleet Corporation reduced its building program. The final four ships will be built by the new owners for private account. Three of the eight to be built for the government have been launched and two are almost ready to be turned over to the bureau of operations of the Shipping Board.

The new contract by which the yard is transferred to private hands specifies that the program of eight ships to be built for the government will be completed by November, 1920. Three of the remaining five are on the ways and will be launched before the end of summer. The fourth ship will be launched before the end of February, and the keel laid for the last of the government ships. The last four of the original contract will keep the yard busy until well on into 1921.

Continued operation and possible expansion of the plant after the completion of the ships now under contract is assured. The Fuller Corporation is one of the most powerful and influential industrial organizations in America, and through its connections in the business world, has already in prospect for tonnage to be built that will keep the plant here engaged for an indefinite period. It was pointed out yesterday that there is a close alliance between the United States Realty Company and the Texas Oil Company with the Fuller Corporation and that the oil company would very likely require the construction of a large number of tankers, and that these would be built here.

As to the immediate expansion of the yard and the installation of dry docks here by the corporation, there is nothing developed as yet. Beginning on the day that the plant is taken over, its main shops, probably the most modern and fully equipped south of Norfolk, will be made available to the world's shipping and that any ships in need of repairs will be taken care of here. Wilmington is the nearest port in the South to the Latin-American shipping lanes, and will no doubt draw largely from the increasing number of ships plying in that trade.

Dry Docks Coming Later. There are no present plans for the installation of dry docks here. This will depend upon the development of the port's shipping and the demand that may arise for facilities of this sort. A dry dock would cost within the neighborhood of a million dollars and just now there is not sufficient business here to warrant the expenditure of so much money. Officials of the Fuller corporation expect a great development in the port, and are prepared to keep pace with that development in the way of supplying facilities to take care of its

WOULD ARBITRATE LABOR QUESTIONS THROUGH BOARDS

National Industrial Tribunal With Regional Boards Suggested As Solution

CONFERENCE PRESENTS TENTATIVE SCHEDULES

Public Hearings Will Be Held To Secure Expert Advice When President Wilson's Industrial Conference Reconvenes In Washington; Better Understanding Needed

Washington, Dec. 28.—Tentative recommendations for the establishment of machinery to prevent or retard labor conflicts in private industry were announced today by the President's Industrial Conference with a view to obtaining constructive criticism before a final plan is adopted.

The plan as now outlined contemplates the creation of a National Industrial Tribunal and Regional Boards of Inquiry and Adjustment, which would move to the settlement of disputes before there was any stoppage of production. Decisions would have the full force of law, but subject to the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. Remarking that some public utilities, such as railroads, are essential to the very existence of the people, the conference's tentative statement expressed the opinion that the "interruption in such essential utilities is intolerable, but the conference states that further consideration is required of the problem whether some method can be arrived at that will avert all danger of interruption to service."

To Hold Public Hearings. Government employes, the third class into which the wage earning public is divided, should have the right to associate for mutual protection, the statement declared, but "no interference by any group with the continuous operation of government institutions through concerted cessations of work or threats thereof can be permitted."

When the conference reconvenes January 15, public hearings will be held to obtain expert advice as to the drafting of the final recommendations in the light of such criticism of the tentative report as may be received. While stating that at this time it was believed more essential to devise machinery for averting conflicts than to undertake a discussion of the causes of unrest, the conference indicated clearly the general principles on which it has based its recommendations.

"Our modern industrial organization," the tentative report said, "if it is not to become a failure, must yield to the individual a larger satisfaction with life. . . . Not only must the abandoned labor be a commodity, but the substituted for that of mastership. . . . Human fellowship in industry must either be an empty phrase or a living fact."

Public Getting Uneasy. "Pending the growth of better relationships between employers and employes, the practical approach to the problem is to devise a method of preventing or retarding conflicts by providing machinery for the adjustment of differences. To be successful such tribunals must be so organized as to operate promptly as well as impartially. . . . The plain fact is that the public has long been uneasy about the power of great employers; it is becoming uneasy about the power of great labor organizations. The community must be assured against domination by either."

"The plan which follows does not propose to do away with the ultimate right to strike, to discharge, or to maintain the closed or the open shop." The National Industrial Tribunal, suggested by the conference, would consist of nine members appointed by the president, three each representing the employers, employees and the public. The Tribunal would, in general, be a board of appeal, whose decisions must be unanimous, but provision was made for public majority and minority reports in cases where no agreement was possible.

Industrial regions, probably twelve in number conforming to the federal reserve system, would be outlined and a regional chairman appointed for each by the president. Vice-chairmen would be named by the Tribunal, if the work in any region required it.

Panels of employers and employees for each region would be prepared by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, respectively; after conferences with the employers and workers of that region. Each panel, approved by the president, would be classified by industries among the employers and by industries, with sub-classification into crafts, among the employees. Lots would be cast to determine the order of names in each panel.

Would Settle Disputes. When a dispute arose in any region the chairman would request each side to submit it to a regional board of adjustment, consisting of the chairman, one representative chosen by each side, and two unchallenged members of each panel. Appointment of representatives of both sides to any dispute would constitute an agreement to continue the status quo, that existed when the trouble arose. Decisions of such regional boards would be unanimous or the question would be referred by unanimous vote to an umpire, whose decision would be final, or to the national tribunal.

Refusal by any side to a controversy to submit to adjustment would result in

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